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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/920,433

08/29/97

ROSENTHAL

K

43-97-001

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ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS
CORPORATION
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TM02/1127

DOCKETED

EXAMINER

THOMSON, W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2123

DATE MAILED:

11/27/00

*Amendment Due:
February 27, 2001*

2/27/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

RECEIVED

MAY 08 2006

Technology Center 2100

Docket _____ ✓ Wrapper _____ ✓
RVF Docketed _____ *N/A* _____
Reference(s) _____



Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/920,433	Applicant(s) Rosenthal
Examiner William Thomson	Group Art Unit 2123

- ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jun 18, 1999.
- ☐ This action is **FINAL**.
- ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
- ☐ shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

- ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 **RECEIVED** is/are pending in the application.
- Of the above, claim(s) MAY 08 2006 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- ☐ Claim(s) Technology Center 2100 is/are allowed.
- ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.
- ☐ Claims are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

- ☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.
- ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been
- ☐ received.
- ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) .
- ☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- *Certified copies not received: .
- ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). .
- ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

— SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES —

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DETAILED ACTION

A. Summary of Prosecution:

1. Claims 1-15 were submitted for examination and rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103.
2. Claims 8-10 and 15 were amended. Arguments were presented regarding Applicant's interpretation of claim language relative to Examiner's rejections. Examiner allowed Applicant's claims.
3. Withdraw of Allowance.
4. Claims 1-15 have been further examined and stand rejected. New art is asserted herein.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Applicant is advised that the Notice of Allowance mailed July 19, 1999 is vacated. If the issue fee has already been paid, applicant may request a refund or request that the fee be credited to a deposit account. However, applicant may wait until the application is either found allowable or held abandoned. If allowed, upon receipt of a new Notice of Allowance, applicant may request that the previously submitted issue fee be applied. If abandoned, applicant may request refund or credit to a Deposit Account.
6. Prosecution on the merits of this application is reopened on claims 1-15 considered unpatentable for the reasons indicated herein.

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7. The indicated allowability of claims 1-15 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) provided within the new formal rejection. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

B. Objections to the Specification and Claims:

Specification

8. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. Specifically, the title is currently directed to a family of devices.

Drawings

9. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the “storing a first assignment of a first member of a community to a first manager position in the community; storing a second assignment of a second member of the community to a second manager position in the community, storing a third assignment of the first manger position to the second manager position, excluding access privileges, providing a portion of the access privileges of the second manager, and in general all limitations directed to manager to manager privilege setting must be shown or the features cancelled from the claim. Further, Applicant has not depicted the “automatically providing ... access privileges” No new matter should be entered.

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C. Claim Interpretation and Definitions

Preamble of the Claims

10. The preamble of the claims presented for examination have not been given patentable weight. Appropriate weight is given to limitations recited in the body of the claim that are needed for the purpose of antecedence. "A mere statement of purpose or intended use in the preamble of a claim need not be considered in finding anticipation; however, it must be considered if the language of a preamble is necessary to give meaning to the claim" *Diversitech Corp. v. Century Steps, Inc.*, 7 USPQ2d 1315 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Stencel*, 4 USPQ2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1987)

Claim Interpretation

11. Examiner has given the broadest reasonable interpretation to the Applicant's claim language. As such, Examiner is providing a number of terms as defined in the art and used to interpret Applicant's claim language. Examiner is interpreting the following terms in light of the Applicant's specification and the well known definitions of the prior art teachings. An Applicant can be her own lexicographer. While applicant may be his or her own lexicographer, a term in a claim may not be given a meaning repugnant to the usual meaning of that term, *In re Hill*, 161 F.2d 367, 73 USPQ 482 (CCPA 1947). Examiner has used Applicant's definitions and those which are well know and accepted meanings in the art to provide a basis for the relevance of specific rejected limitations in view of prior art know made of record.

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12. Examiner has also interpreted the claim language of claims 1-6 as if they properly recited a computer implemented method so that the claims would pass muster with under U.S.C. 35 101 as having industrial applicability and finding itself in the useful arts. Further, the specification has been viewed to provide the basis for nothing more than a computer system that implements an access privilege method. This does not go to enablement of Applicant's invention, only that the method is computer implemented.

13. Examiner has further interpreted the claim language of claims 7-15 as if they had a statutory basis. This required reading into the claims whatever might be supported from the specification and ignoring the obtuse nature of the claims so that the claims might be rejected. However, Applicant is reminded that although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. *In re Van Guens*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Definitions

Community: May be business, organization, association or any other type of grouping having a plurality of members. *Applicant's specification.*

Member: Members may be persons, animals, objects or any other type of item of a community. *Applicant's specification.*

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Relationship: The state of being related or interrelated. The relation connecting or binding participants in a relationship. A state of affairs existing between those having relations or dealings. An association of information and/or data. *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed.*

Assignment: The act of being assigned. A position, post, or office to which one is assigned. A special task or amount of work assigned or undertaken as if assigned by authority. Transfer of property. *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed.*

Access Privileges: Access privileges may be automatically granted base on the relationship when a relationship table is interrogated by an application that may activate an assignment. The assignment is approved then activated. The relationship and assignment provide the basis for the access level or privilege level. Limited access privileges may be a subset of access privileges of the administrative manager. Privileges may be varied for administrative and/or work assignment managers. Privileges, relationships and assignments are *stored. Applicant's specification*

Manager: A person responsible for the actions of a member within a group. Mangers may have disparate access privileges based on their position to access member information. Managers can change their position in the organization(s). Access privileges can also change. Mangers have various levels of access to member information based on their position in an organization(s).

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Manger is a user with different levels of access than other users. *Applicant's specification, Well Known in the Art.*

Disparate access privileges: Different relationships may provide the managers with disparate access privileges to records of members reporting to managers. In a community a member may be administratively assigned to a position of an organization A and be work assigned to an additional position of another organization B. The member is reporting to two different managers in two different organizations. Manager A has administrative responsibility for the member, while Manager B has work assignment responsibility. Manager A has a higher level of access to the member's information than the access level afforded Manager B. A manger is a user of the system with specific access privileges. *Applicant's specification, Well Known in the Art.*

D. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Applicant's present invention pertains to access privileges within a distributed data base system. Specifically, the claims are directed to associating or relating users and managers with specified group, member and/or user access privileges. The privilege levels of users, members, groups or manager users can be changed. A manager user can be afforded access rights a one level to one set of data and also be afforded different access rights to a second set of data. Users can be afforded different access levels to different data within different or the same system. In general Applicants are merely attempting to claim setting access privileges based on a business

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organizational chart. Applicants have vialed the standard multilevel group, membership and user access privilege system in the cloak of business method. This is merely setting labels to specific users. A manger is a user with different levels of access relative to others in the organization. There can be afforded no patentable weight when the distinction is merely a label or specific use for a well known method, system, apparatus or processes.

Applicant is reminded that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967); *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963). The components and their operations, as taught within the prior art teachings are functional equivalents, identical in operation and provide inherent operations that have an inevitable presence and are well known in the art. *In re Bond*, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990), *In re Robertson*, 49 USPQ2d 1949 (Fed. Cir. 1999)

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E. CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 101

14. *The following is a quotation from 35 U.S.C. § 101 which reads as follows:*

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine,
manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof,
may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 7-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as non-statutory subject matter. The invention(s) as disclosed in claims 7 and 13 are directed to non-statutory subject matter. While the claims are in the technological arts, they are not limited to practical applications in the technological arts.

Specifically, the claims are a series of steps to be performed, without a mention of a computer, but they disclose ideas disclosed abstractly from any particular practical application. Specifically, claim 7 merely recites: *storing a first assignment of a first member of a community to a first manger position in the community; storing a second assignment of a second member of the community to a second manger position in the community and storing a third assignment of the first manager position to the second manager position.* This is nothing more than storing data relationships between information in something. As to claim 13, merely recites: *a plurality of allowed types of assignments of members of a community to positions in the community; a record of assignments of members of the community to positions in the community and disparate access privileges to records of a member for at least two of the allowed types of assignments.*

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This is nothing more than data in a record or at best a relationship of data points with values. Applicants have not taught a pre or post operation, transformations nor provide any useful outcome, merely an abstraction of data stored in some unknown manner.

To Constitutionally interpret the word “process”, the *Supreme Court* has held that:

“*** A process is a mode of treatment of certain materials to produce a given result. It is an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing. *** The process requires that *certain things* should be done with *certain substances*, and in a *certain order*, but the tools to be used in doing this may be of secondary consequence.” (emphasis added) *Diamond, Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks v. Diehr and Lutton*, 209 USPQ 1, 6 (1981) quoting *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 787-788 (1876).

This Constitutional interpretation of the word “process” is a long-standing one that the Supreme Court requires to be applied in interpreting 35 U.S.C. 101. *Diamond v. Diehr* at 6. Consequently, the use of that interpretation is *Constitutionally required* when we interpret the Federal Circuit’s standard that a “new and useful *process*” is one that produces a “useful, concrete, and tangible result”. See, *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.*, 47 USPQ2d 1596, 1600-1601 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

In short, the invention cannot be a “*new and useful process*” if it is not a Constitutional “*process*” in the first place -- regardless of how “useful, concrete, and tangible” one might argue it to be. *The claimed invention is not patentable subject matter.*

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Applicant discloses no *specific* computer-readable medium, no manipulation of *specific* data representing physical objects or activities (pre-computer activity), nor does she disclose any *specific* independent physical acts being performed by the invention (post-computer activity).

The claims merely manipulate abstract ideas in general without limitation to a practical application. An organizational chart stored in a filing cabinet could be read on Applicant's instant claims. Applicant's steps are so disembodied from any process that the Examiner has further attempted to determine if they could be statutory by looking at the claims through the standards defined Alappat-Warmerdam-State Street-AT&T series of cases. Unfortunately, Applicant's claims again fail the test.

Both Alappat and State Street involved determinations of whether particular apparatus claims were statutory. AT&T and Warmerdam involved the issues of whether particular method claims were statutory. The analyses in AT&T and Warmerdam are relevant and applicable to the present case because the Federal Circuit has made clear that:

"Whether stated implicitly or explicitly, we consider the scope of section 101 to be the same regardless of the form — machine or process — in which a particular claim is drafted. * (...whether the invention is a process or a machine is irrelevant. The language of the Patent Act itself, as well as **Supreme Court Rulings**, clarifies that Alappat's invention fits comfortably within 35 U.S.C. Section 101 whether viewed as a process or a machine.)"** AT&T Corp. v. Excel Communications, Inc., 50 USPQ2d 1447, 1451 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (emphasis added).

Clearly, the analyses in Warmerdam and AT&T are just as applicable to this case as the analyses in Alappat and State Street. Additionally, The Federal Circuit is clearly looking to and seeking consistency with the Patent Act and *Supreme Court stare decisis*.

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Examiner readily finds the uses found by the Federal Circuit in *Alappat* (the “rasterizer” apparatus) and *State Street* (the transformation of “discrete dollar values”). Regarding the present case, Examiner seeks a similar **use** to test for concreteness and tangibility.

Following the analytical structure found in both cases, Examiner looks beyond the “apparatus” recital in the claims to find the core use of the mathematics involved. Examiner finds no use in the claims. Though the specification alludes to a readily discernable use, it has not been expressed in the claims. Abstract data is only stored, not transformed, in the instant claimed invention.

Since the *Warmerdam* standards are just as applicable to apparatus or system claims as they are to process claims, Examiner looks to the rule that the act of “taking several abstract ideas and manipulating them together adds nothing to the basic equation.” *AT&T v. Excel* at 1453 quoting *In re Warmerdam*, 33 F.3d 1354, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

The Examiner must treat each claim as a whole. The mere fact that a hardware element is recited in a claim does not necessarily limit the claim to a specific machine or manufacture. cf. *In re Iwahashi*, 888 F.2d 1370, 1374-75, 12 USPQ2d 1908, 1911-12 (Fed. Cir. 1989), cited with approval in *Alappat*, 33 F.3d at 1544 n.24, 31 USPQ2d at 1558 n.24. Applicant has stopped short of claiming any computer implementation, functional or operational limitations that would breath a modicum of statutory life into the claims. Claims 8-12 and 14-15 inherit this defect.

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Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112

15. *The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112:*

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

16. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Specifically, Applicant has not enabled “automatically providing...access privileges”, as recited throughout claim 1, within the teachings of the specification as filed. One of ordinary skill or the skilled artisan could not, with the teachings of Applicant’s invention, reduce to practice this aspect without undue experimentation. Claims 2-6 inherit this defect.

17. Claims 7-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a concrete and tangible asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention. One of ordinary skill or the skilled artisan could not, with the teachings of Applicant’s invention, reduce to practice the limitations as presently recited within Applicant’s claims without undue experimentation.

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18. *The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:*

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

19. Claims 7-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the claim 7 recites a method of storing relationships, however never gets around to claiming any functional or operational relationships nor any means for storing such relationships. Claim 7, merely recites a list of stored assignment data relating information between managers, members and a community in a disjunct manner.

The language recited from claim 7: “*storing a first assignment of a first member of a community to a first manger position in the community; storing a second assignment of a second member of the community to a second manger position in the community and storing a third assignment of the first manager position to the second manager position*” is indefinite and does not particularly point out and distinctly claim the Applicant’s invention in a comprehensible fashion.

Claim 13 recites a system for providing access privileges, however never gets around to claiming any functional or operational system for providing the access privileges, only a list of assignments are provided. The language recited from claim 13: “*a plurality of allowed types of assignments of members of a community to positions in the community; a record of assignments of members of the community to positions in the community and disparate access privileges to records of a member for at least two of the allowed types of assignments*” is indefinite and does

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not particularly point out and distinctly claim the Applicant's invention in a comprehensible fashion.

F. FORMAL PRIOR ART REJECTION(s) and RESPONSES

Response to Arguments

20. Applicant's arguments filed July 18, 1999 have been fully considered. This response has been necessitated by Applicant's amendments and arguments. Applicant's arguments regarding the prior art of record are simply not persuasive. The rejection based on Howell et al. et al. under 35 U.S.C. 102 stands and expanded. The rejection based on Howell et al. in view of Meyer is withdrawn since Howell et al. et al. either inherently or expressly teaches Applicant's invention as claimed.

Specific Response to Arguments and Amendments

21. Howell et al. explicitly teaches the user having multiple and disparate access privileges to data within an organization. Further, these privileges are changeable based on affiliations with the data and access need within the organization. The users, affiliations and access privileges can be grouped. Storage of the users information with disparate access privileges affiliated with work objects or data within an organization(s) seems to be what Applicant has claimed inventive. At least this is what has been argued to date.

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Claim 1, recites nothing more than providing a user with access to data based on stored affiliations with groupings for associated user privileges or access levels. This is nothing more than associating which data files a specific user has access privileges to, allowing this relationship to be reassigned and providing different levels of access to different data based on the associations between users and data. In simpler terms, a standard well known and off the shelf access privilege setting scheme that has been in existence for decades. Claim 7, is merely reciting storing of assignments of members with positions in a community. An organization chart stored in a computer is within the scope of this claim. Claim 13, is merely reciting a plurality of assignments of members in a communities with positions, recording these assignments and providing members with different levels of access privileges based on assignments and members. A access control system based on users positions within an organization relationship to allowed data is within the scope of this claim.

Examiner believes that Applicants are most probably attempting to cover “user-role” or “role-based” access control for a distributed system, however have fallen far short of actually claiming such an invention. Again, these systems are well known and are herewith asserted as prior art teachings of such systems.

In response to Applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., assigning members of a community, one manager position may be assigned to another manger position) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the

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specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. *In re Van Guens*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Further, in response to Applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies for supporting the disparate access privileges limitation are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, **limitations from the specification are not read into the claims.** *In re Van Guens*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to Applicant's arguments, the recitation that a method of storing relationships between members of a community in a computer system, has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976); *Kropa v. Robie*, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

Applicant failed to claim the operational and/or function differences for assigning, relating or setting disparate access privileges in such a manner that would distinguish Applicants' invention over the prior art teachings found within Howell et al..

Furthermore, Applicants' arguments amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the **language of the claims**

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patentably distinguishes them from the references. Applicants have responded by selective interpretation and selective viewing without providing a proper analysis as to the points of distinction.

Applicant is solving the same problem with the same technology in the same manner as the prior art. There is not an inventive step when all that is claimed is that which is well known and inherent in the art. Applicant's invention and Howell et al. perform the same functions and operations with the same equipment. This teachings provides for different settings of access privileges for users, members and groups with affiliations between the user and the object or data.

Applicant has not provided any effective argument as to any patentable distinction, improvement or unexpected result that might occur over the prior art teachings when Applicant's method of providing different access privileges to different users based on affiliations than that which are built into the Howell et al. teachings. Applicant appears to believe the novelty is within the ability of the system to store and change data relating to providing changeable access privileges to different users with varying levels of access. This is merely using the well known tool of the trade for its specific purpose. The courts have held that "A reference anticipates a claim if it discloses the claimed invention such that a skilled artisan could take its teachings in combination with his own knowledge of the particular art and be in possession of the invention." *In re Graves*, 36 USPQ2d 1697 (Fed. Cir. 1995); *In re Sase*, 207 USPQ 107 (CCPA 1980); *In re Samour*, 197 USPQ 1 (CCPA 1978).

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Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

22. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

23. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Rabitti et al. or Baldwin or Demurjian et al. or Abraham et al.(903) or Howell et al. et al. and rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Deinhart et al. or Barkley.

Taking claim 1, for example, Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al.(903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. disclose:

Rabitti et al.: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies

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Baldwin: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128

Demurjian et a.: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.

Abraham et al.(903): Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.

Deinhart et al.: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.

Barkley: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.

Howell et al. et al.: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.

A method of providing access privileges to records of members of a community,
comprising the steps of

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storing an assignment of a member of a community to a first position in the community to generate a first relationship;

automatically providing a manager of the first position with access privileges to records of the member based on the first relationship;

storing an additional assignment of the member to a second position in the community to generate a second relationship; and

during pendency of the additional assignment, automatically providing a manager of the second position with disparate access privileges to records of the member based on the second relationship.

As to claim 2, the method of Claim 1, wherein the manager of the second position has access privileges to records of the member is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects

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of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903):** Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.:** Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley:** Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 3, the method of Claim 1, wherein the manager of the first position has access privileges to administrative records of the member denied to the manager of the second position is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al.(**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules,

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Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

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As to claim 4, the method of Claim 1, wherein the additional assignment comprises a term work assignment is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.**: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30,

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operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 5, the method of Claim 1, wherein the community comprises a business member comprises an employee of the business is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Caruso et al. (**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903):** Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.;

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Deinhart et al.: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley:** Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 6, the method of Claim 1, wherein the records comprise personnel records of the member is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120,

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pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903):** Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.:** Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley:** Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

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24. Taking claim 7, for example, Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al.(903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. disclose:

Rabitti et al.: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies

Baldwin: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128

Demurjian et a.: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.

Abraham et al.(903): Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.

Deinhart et al.: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.

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Barkley: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.

Howell et al. et al.: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.

A method of storing relationships between members of a community in a computer system, comprising the steps of:

storing a first assignment of a first member of a community to a first manager position in the community;

storing a second assignment of a second member of the community to a second manager position in the community; and

storing a third assignment of the first manager position to the second manager position.

As to claim 8, the method of Claim 7, further comprising the step of automatically providing the first manager position with at least a portion of the access privileges of the second manager position to records of members of the community reporting to the second manager position is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled:

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Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2,

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lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 9, the method of Claim 7, further comprising the step of automatically providing the first manager position with full access privileges of the second manager position to records of members of the community reporting to the second manager position is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903):** Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.:** Title:

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Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 10, the method of Claim 8, wherein the access privileges provided to the first manager position exclude access privileges of the second manager position to administrative records of members of the community reporting to the second manager position is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.**: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract,

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Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 11, the method of Claim 7, wherein the community comprises a business and the first and second members comprise employees of the business is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and

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Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.**: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2, 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2,

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3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 12, the method of Claim 7, wherein the records comprise personnel records of the member is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.:** Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.:** Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903):** Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.:** Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art,

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Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq., col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

25. Taking claim 13, for example, Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. disclose:

Rabitti et al.: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies

Baldwin: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128

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Demurjian et a.: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.

Abraham et al.(903): Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.

Deinhart et al.: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.

Barkley: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.

Howell et al. et al.: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.

A system for providing access privileges to records of members within a community, comprising:

a plurality of allowed types of assignments of members of a community to positions in the community;

a record of assignments of members of the community to positions in the community;

and

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disparate access privileges to records of a member for at least two of the allowed types of assignments.

As to claim 14, the system of Claim 13, wherein the allowed assignments include assignments between positions in the community is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.**: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2, 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7,

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Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

As to claim 15, the system of Claim 13, wherein a temporary assignment of a member to a position is associated with limited access privileges to records of the member is taught throughout Rabitti et al. and Baldwin and Demurjian and Abraham et al. (903) and Deinhart et al. and Barkley and Howell et al. et al. (**Rabitti et al.**: Abstract, sections entitled: Instruction, 2.2 Intuitive Overview of the Basic Authorization Concepts, 3 Implication Rules, Figures 7-9 with related text, 3.3 Authorization Objects, 3.3.2 Association of Authorization Types with Authorization Objects, 3.3.4 Rules for Computing Implicit Strong Authorizations, 4 Implicit Authorizations for Object-Oriented and Semantic Modeling Concepts, 5 Implementation Considerations, 5.1 Role Lattice, 5.2 , 5.2.2 Access Strategies; **Baldwin**: Title, Abstract, Introduction, sections entitled: Groups Object Privileges and Individuals, page 119, Managing Changes to the Security Configuration, Aspects of security administration, page 120, pages 121-128; **Demurjian et a.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 1-3, sections entitled: 1. Introduction and Motivation, 2.1 An Object-Oriented Design

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Model, 2.3 A User-Role Definition Hierarchy, 2.3 Method Assignment, 3 The URDH and Application Analysis, pages 198-202.; **Abraham et al.(903)**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2-15, Summary of the Invention, Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments, col. 9, lines 25 et seq., col. 19, lines 8 et seq.; **Deinhart et al.**: Title: Method and System for Advanced Role-Based Access control in Distributed and Centralized Computer Systems, Abstract, Figures 1, 2A-2C, 3A-3B, 5, 6 and 7, Description of Prior Art, Summary of the Invention, col. 6, lines 65 et seq., col. 7, lines 16 et seq., col. 8, lines 53 et seq, col. 9, lines 38 et seq.; **Barkley**: Title: Workflow Management Employing Role-Based Access Control, Abstract, Figure 1 (prior art) and 2, users 26, user ID 28, Subjects 20, roles 30, operations 32, Background of the Invention, Description of the Preferred Embodiments, col. 5, lines 55 et seq.; **Howell et al. et al.**: Title, Abstract, Figures 2, 3, flow chart in figure 4, col. 2, lines 35 et seq., col. 4, lines 24 et seq., col. 5, lines 23 -55, col. 6, lines 17 et seq., allows for changes in user and group membership access within the organization.)

Conclusion

26. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure is listed on the attached PTO 892, careful consideration should be given prior to Applicant's response to this Office Action.

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27. A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire **3 (three) months and 0 (zero) days** from the mail date of this action. Failure to respond within the period for response will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application (see 35 U.S.C. 133, M.P.E.P. 710.02, 710.02(b)).

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Thomson whose telephone number is (703) 305-0022. The examiner can be usually reached between 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. Voice mail is checked throughout the day. Please leave a detailed message.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Mr. Kevin Teska, can be reached on 704-305-9704. The fax phone number for this Group is 703-308-1396.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

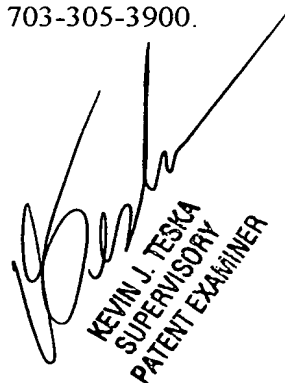
William D. Thomson



Patent Examiner

A.U. 2123

October 31, 2000



KEVIN J. TESKA
SUPERVISORY
PATENT EXAMINER